



Superheating water to model soil " immobile " water

Lionel Mercury, Kirill Shmulovich, Patrick Simon

► To cite this version:

Lionel Mercury, Kirill Shmulovich, Patrick Simon. Superheating water to model soil " immobile " water. 21th annual V.M. Goldschmidt Conference, Aug 2013, Florence, Italy. insu-01291812

HAL Id: insu-01291812

<https://hal-insu.archives-ouvertes.fr/insu-01291812>

Submitted on 22 Mar 2016

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Superheating water to model soil “immobile” water

LIONEL MERCURY^{1,*}, KIRILL I. SHMULOVICH², AND
PATRICK SIMON³

¹ Institut des Sciences de la Terre d'Orléans, UMR 7327

Université d'Orléans-CNRS-BRGM, 45071 Orléans

Cedex, France (* lionel.mercury@univ-orleans.fr).

² Institute of Experimental Mineralogy, Russian Academy of
Science. 142432 Chernogolovka, Russia.

³ CEMHTI, UPR3079 CNRS-Université d'Orléans, 45071
Orléans Cedex 2, France.

Superheating

The superheated liquids are less stable than their vapour, while their criteria of internal stability are met. They can be produced when an increasing T or a decreasing internal P (including negative pressure, or liquid tension) beyond the stable values is produced in liquid in such conditions that vapor does not nucleate. This nucleation suppression can be reached in nature either during a short time by a very rapid P or/and T variation (phreatomagmatism, for instance), or by decreasing the air humidity at a liquid-air interface located in infra-micronic container (soil capillarity, for instance). The method of choice to experimentally probe superheating is the micro-thermometry of fluid inclusions [1], that can be designed in terms of composition and density of occluded liquids (in quartz). Their volumes are intermediate between macro-systems, in which superheating is restricted to low tensions with very short lifetime, and nanosystems, wherein the host matches the size of the critical vapor nucleus.

Properties and behaviours of interest

The first property available from the present experiments are the surface of the metastable PT domain available for aqueous solutions, that depends on the liquid composition and densities [2]. A second property of interest is the ability of this in-pores tensioned liquids to change the mechanical tensor in the surrounding solid, by recording the SiO₂ Raman bands in quartz during a microthermometric cycle. The third property is the transmission of the liquid tension to the dissolved solutes, again through recording characteristic Raman shifts of solutes with known liquid tension. Consequently, the solubility of gases and minerals in such superheated mixtures changes, and in general increases, with consequences on weathering and external gas cycles. At last, the superheating lifetime, the energy of the critical boiling, and the direct consequences of this return-to-equilibrium to local paragenes are explored.

[1] Roedder (1967) *Science* 155, 1413-1417. [2] Shmulovich K.I., Mercury L., Thiéry R., Ramboz C., and El Mekki M. (2009) *Geochim. Cosmochim. Acta* 73, 2457-2470.